
Bobbie and the War

By Bobbie's Father

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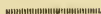
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Bobbie and the War

By Bobbie's Father



BOBBIIE is just an ordinary American boy. He is nearly fourteen and is about ready to enter high school. In scholarship he is below rather than above the average; but he is usually interested in his lessons, and his father is not worrying about his ability to make good. He enjoys sports, games and outdoor life, and like all true boys he loves to tinker with tools. He has shown an unusual affection for animals and will make a pet of anything from an antiquated hen to a tadpole.

Perhaps it was his sensitiveness to the suffering of animals which led us to avoid talking about the Great War when he was near. Perhaps it was because we felt, like most American parents, that the War was monstrous, insensate, something too horrible to bring into the consciousness of a happy whole-souled boy of fourteen. We were thankful that a regulation of the local board of education forbade the discussion of the War in school rooms. And we tried to keep away from him the more terrible of the pictures which soon filled the illustrated papers.

But in the two years of warfare he has grown to take an interest in things. At times he read the daily newspapers and looked through the illustrated weeklies. He became interested in the War in spite of us and occasionally dropped a remark which showed he was forming opinions upon it. He shared his spending money with the Belgians whenever the family took up a collection from the children's banks and the parents' bank accounts for relief work.

And then like every normal American child he asked questions about the War. At first we put him off with those general colorless and neutral answers which parents are so skilled in framing. But we found that he was getting false notions of the War from other sources. We reached the conclusion that if we did not furnish the truth he might never get it. And thus we set about answering carefully some of his questions. Six of these questions and answers are here given. They are arranged in a logical order rather than in the haphazard conversation of family life.

Why Is the War?

"Well, Daddy, what made this War come anyhow?" he asked.

There are two very different sets of causes of the present War, and indeed of any great happening in history. The one set of causes is like the spark that falls among gunpowder and makes a great explosion; the other set of causes explains how the gunpowder came to be where it was, and how the spark came to fall upon the gunpowder.

The spark which set off the present terrible explosion in Europe was a little incident which took place in southeastern Europe. In the region between Vienna and Constantinople, which you can easily find on the map, there exist a score or more of different peoples. Each of these has its own language, its own dress, and its own habits of living. These peoples are included in a few great governments—Austro-Hungary, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey—with several smaller ones. During the year 1912 several of these countries tried to obtain the lands of the non-Christian Turks, and after they defeated the Turks, the victors started to quarrel among themselves about the division of the lands. This gave the Turks an opportunity to get back part of their territory. During this time some of the less important peoples under the rule of Austro-Hungary also conspired to obtain their independence. On June 28, 1914, an Austrian prince, the heir to the throne, was murdered in Serajevo, in a country much dissatisfied with Austrian government. An investigation by Austrians showed to their satisfaction that the murder had been planned in the neighboring country of Servia.

Austria immediately made demands upon Servia which, if accepted, would have destroyed the independence of Servia and have tended to make it a province of Austria. The demands were accompanied with a threat that if not accepted in forty-eight hours, Austria would invade Servia. When this threat became known in Russia, the latter country took steps to protect Servia. Germany backed up Austria. England tried to get all parties to demobilize their armies and submit the Servian question to a council of all the great nations. This Germany and Austria refused to do and on August 1, 1914, war was declared by Germany against Russia. This at once brought France into the War as Russia's ally, and a few days later England entered on account of the German invasion of Belgium. Thus the murder of the Austrian prince was the spark which set on fire the vast European powder magazine.

But you ask why was Europe so combustible that a single murder would set it all afire? Who laid the gunpowder in a place where the spark would reach it? To understand this, Bobbie, you would have to study carefully the history of Europe for the past hundred years. But there are a few things which you can understand.

1. Years ago Germany adopted a system of universal military service which created a great standing army. This made the other countries so afraid of her that for protection they were compelled to maintain similar armies. Thus all of Europe, except England, became a kind of military camp; military leaders, particularly in Germany, directed the activities of the nations, and often prevented the people from governing themselves. This system, which is called militarism, is the thing which President Wilson says must be destroyed if all nations are to be free.

2. Germany, like England and the United States, has grown enormously in wealth, manufactures and commerce in the last forty years. She secured a large part of the trade of the world and her ships,—some of the largest ever built,—were found in all the great harbors of the world. But Germany was not content with this peaceful trade; she desired foreign colonies and a great navy like that of England; she longed for coaling stations in all seas. If it had not been for the United States she might have obtained the Philippines in 1898; but for the United States she, with the other European states, would have brought about the partition of China in 1901; and but for the Monroe Doctrine she would have established colonies in the West Indies and South America. As it was she secured islands in the Pacific, in the East Indies and large tracts of land in Africa. With the consent of Turkey she started to build a railroad from Constantinople to Bagdad. During this expansion if Germany did not get what she wished she would show the "mailed fist" of her great army and rattle the sword in the scabbard. She would insult others as the German Admiral insulted Dewey in Manila harbor. Europe was in a state of unrest because Germany would not consent to reduce the size of her army nor cease building up a navy. Thus England felt compelled to build more ships; France must add another year of military service to every man's life; Austria, Russia and Italy joined in the race, and tried to keep up the pace set by the leaders.

3. During this period of armed peace the six great nations of Europe fell apart into two groups of three each. Germany, Austria and Italy made what was called the "Triple Alliance"; while England, France and Russia constituted the "Triple Entente" (the word entente is a French word meaning an understanding or agreement). The two groups stood and glared

at each other like two gangs of toughs, each daring the other to do its worst. Sooner or later something would be said or done which would bring on a fight between the two groups. But note that when the Great War did break out, Italy left the Triple Alliance and joined the other group, which we now call "the Allies."

4. There were many other things which led the European nations to be jealous of one another. France wanted to get back provinces which Germany had taken from her in 1870. Russia wanted to get Constantinople so that her wheat and oil could safely be exported. Germany wanted to control Constantinople and a railroad to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf, thus securing a share in the trade with India and China ports; Austria wished to annex some of the petty states to the southeast, and Italy hoped to annex territory near her borders inhabited by men of the Italian race. In America the question of a state's boundary or of the boundary of a county or city is submitted to the vote of the people; but in Europe, Germany, Austria and Russia were anxious to acquire new territory even if against the wishes of the people.

You will see, therefore, Bobbie, that it was not the murder of a prince which really caused this War. It was the existence of a class of military men who controlled the governments of some of the powers; who refused to let the people decide great questions, and who hoped to use armies and navies to obtain more lands by conquest.

Why Are We In the War?

"Yes, Dad, I understand now how the War happened in Europe. But why did we go into it? We studied in school that Washington, Jefferson and Monroe advised the United States to keep out of European affairs. What has made us take up arms against Germany?"

In the first place, Bobbie, you must remember that the American government is based upon the right of the people to govern themselves. Lincoln said we possessed "government of the people, for the people, and by the people." We believe that all people of all countries ought to have this right. And we are willing to help them obtain this greatest of all rights. Some people have said the American nation pays too much attention to making money and that it worships the "almighty dollar." But this is not true today and probably never has been true of our nation as a whole. Nearly a hundred years ago we sympathized with the people of Central and South America in their rebellion against Spain, and protected them by the Monroe Doctrine after they had obtained independence.

In the last twenty years particularly the American nation has played the part of a "big brother" to many other peoples. In 1895 we protected Venezuela against the aggression of England. In 1898 we fought a war for the independence of Cuba and we have since aided in supporting an orderly self-government in the island. In 1898 we secured possession of the Philippines, and we have governed them since in the interests of the inhabitants, and have instructed them in the work of government so that some day they may become an independent nation. In 1901 we prevented the European nations from dividing up China. Our share of the indemnity exacted from China has been used to educate Chinese students in American universities. We have earnestly supported the new republic in that country. From 1912 to the present time we have tried to encourage the Mexicans to establish a people's government. American lives have been lost and millions of dollars' worth of American property destroyed in Mexico in this period during their civil wars. But we have not desired to conquer the country; we want them to establish a government which will bring liberty to all Mexicans and protection for all foreigners. In 1915 we opened the Panama Canal to the commerce of the whole world, not claiming for American vessels any advantages over foreign vessels, although our government furnished all the \$250,000,000 necessary to build the canal. If you will remember these things you will understand how the United States stands today not only as the wealthiest country in the world, not only as the most democratic of great powers, but also as the friend of the

oppressed and the willing helper of peoples striving for the same kind of liberty.

But now to return to our entrance into this War. When the War started in August, 1914, most Americans were willing to follow the old advice of Washington, Jefferson and Monroe. They thought the War was Europe's business, not ours, and that we should keep out of the whole affair. But as the months of warfare dragged on and as unlawful acts and inhumane forms of warfare were used more and more by the Germans, the American people gradually realized that the War was an attack upon the rights of all liberty-loving peoples. The German military system (not the German people, but their Kaiser, their rulers and their military men) was seen to be a danger to all free governments. England, France, Russia, Italy, Servia, Belgium, Japan, Roumania, even little Portugal, were straining every nerve, sacrificing their ablest men, in the cause of human freedom. Should the United States enjoy the benefits when victory came to the Allies, and not raise a hand to help them in their life and death struggle? All the history of the last twenty years showed that it was the duty of the United States to leave its old narrow American policy and join the Allies in their efforts to destroy the evils of German militarism.

You should note, Bobbie, and remember some of the acts of the Germans which led the American people at last to believe that this militarism must be crushed:

1. The Germans invaded Belgium in order to advance upon France in a place where the French were not expecting attack. Germany did this despite the fact that she had solemnly promised to respect Belgium's lands. She violated "Belgium's neutrality" and treated her own promise as a "scrap of paper."

2. The Germans occupied Belgium and northeastern France, and established a merciless government over the inhabitants. Atrocities of many kinds were inflicted upon the people; food supplies and cattle were taken away and the people would have starved by hundreds of thousands if energetic Americans had not collected money and supplies from other nations and dispensed them to the people under the eyes of the German military officers. Able-bodied men and women were dragged from their children and parents and sent to Germany to work almost as slaves for their conquerors. The world cannot soon forget the horrors of this military rule in Belgium.

3. The *Lusitania*, an unarmed passenger steamer, was torpedoed by a submarine without warning on May 7, 1915, and eleven hundred and thirty-

four men, women and children passengers and members of the crew lost their lives, of whom over one hundred were American citizens.

4. Unarmed merchant vessels of the United States and of other neutrals were torpedoed without warning, and many innocent persons, in no way connected with the War, were killed in violation of international law and of the common principles of humanity.

5. Germany issued an order to be effective February 1, 1917, that any vessel of any nationality found by her submarines within hundreds of miles of the European coast should be sunk without warning.

6. She bombarded defenceless towns in England and France with warships and with Zeppelins, injuring mainly women and children.

7. She organized bomb plots in the United States against American factories, and tried to involve us in war with Mexico and Japan.

8. In general she tried to make her methods of warfare so terrible that her enemies would be frightened into submission. This is what the Germans call the policy of *Schrecklichkeit* (frightfulness).

These are horrible things to tell to a boy of your age, Bobbie, and we would not tell you about them were it not that you must understand how boys and girls in Europe and on peaceful vessels on the sea have been treated by this German war machine. You must not begin to hate the German people; and particularly you must treat respectfully and kindly the hundreds of thousands of law-abiding persons in this country who are of German birth or descent. We do not make war on the German people but upon those military rulers who have threatened to destroy all that other persons love and cherish. Out of pity for these oppressed peoples and out of fear for our own liberties we must unite with the other nations to stop this reign of lawlessness.

A Different War from All Others?

"I wish I knew what the newspapers mean by saying this War is different from other ones. Today there are guns and cannons and battles as in our Civil War. Is it really different?"

Yes, Bobbie, looked at simply as warfare, this War is different from all that have preceded it. It is different in its worldwide extent. It has spread from Europe to the interior of Africa, to the Samoan Islands in the Pacific, to Bagdad, the city of the Arabian Nights, and to the American continents. No war in history was ever carried on over such a vast territory.

It is different, too, in the number of people engaged. The total population of the countries now engaged in the war is almost one thousand million persons. The armies in the field in Europe today, numbering their millions of soldiers, are as numerous as the entire population of Europe a few centuries ago. The world never saw such armies, and indeed never before these days could such armies have been fed and equipped.

It is very different, too, in the mode of warfare. All the great inventions of modern times have been turned into weapons of war. The powers of electricity and steam, of the automobile and aeroplane, of the steamship and the submarine, have been taken from peaceful pursuits for the killing of men. Science has discovered new and more powerful explosives, it has furnished suffocating gases and terrifying liquid fire. Great guns, with a range of twenty miles and firing projectiles weighing almost a ton, have been prepared. Armored automobiles—"tanks"—have been created. It is a war in which all these wonderful and useful inventions have become engines of destruction.

It is different because of the prominence of trench warfare. Old battles were fought in the open with great masses of men. Today armies dig long defiles in the ground, with caves and alcoves and galleries like those in a mine. Every point is protected by machine guns which spit out a continuous line of bullets. For a long time it was almost impossible to reduce such trenches, but the Allies have found that by the use of enormously heavy guns and the expenditure of vast amounts of ammunition they can be rendered untenable.

It is different in the use of aeroplanes. These are used not only for bombing expeditions, but also to photograph the enemy's trenches and to determine where the great guns, five or six or ten miles in the rear, shall direct their fire. Without the aeroplane the great gun would be almost useless against the trenches.

It is different in its use of the submarine. This has changed the character of naval fighting. A battleship while not underway can protect itself against submarines, but vessels plying the high seas, and particularly cargo and passenger vessels, cannot surround themselves with nets to catch torpedoes and at the same time proceed to their destination. They must take their chances and trust that a fleet of small submarine chasers will put most of the submarines out of business. In the hands of a ruthless enemy the submarine is a dangerous weapon. It can best be outwitted by small cargo boats such as those now being built by the United States Government.

It is different in the enormous expenditures of money. The estimated expenses of all the warring nations for the first two years of the War were about fifty billions of dollars. The War expenditure for each day during this period was seventy-three millions, or enough to support the entire school system of Philadelphia for six years.

But after all the War differs most in the elaborate manufacture of munitions and implements of war. In all the countries, back of the area of warfare, blast furnaces, steel plants, ship yards and equipment factories are working night and day to furnish materials for the armies and navies. All the great modern industrial plants have been turned over into munition and equipment factories. Able-bodied men are used where absolutely necessary, but the greater number of workers are old men, women and children. These are the ones who are preparing ammunition, clothing and equipment for their fathers and husbands on the firing line.

It is indeed a fearful thing to contemplate this highly efficient national organization existing throughout Europe, with entire nations devoting their best thought and their greatest energy to producing weapons of destruction. We can only reconcile ourselves to the fact, Bobbie, by believing that this will never have to be done again. The destruction of militarism will be followed by the disarming of the great nations and by their return to lives of peace, comfort, charity and uprightness. For this we shall all hope and pray and work.

What Is Patriotism?

"Our school teacher today asked us to define patriotism. We all said it meant love of country. Is that all there is to it, Daddy?"

Yes, Bobbie, patriotism is love of one's country. It is a strong personal attachment which is as natural as to love one's mother. Nearly everyone shows this love for the country of his birth or adoption, and the very few who do not are abhorred as traitors, to be classed with persons who have no love or respect for their parents. But be sure of this, Bobbie, that love of one's country is not simply to love a particular part of the surface of the earth. You remember our old cat, Tabby, don't you? And how when the family moved to a neighboring house she would not go with us, but persisted in staying about the old place? True patriotism is not like that stupid place attachment of a cat or a hen. Nor is true patriotism simply a reverence for the nation's flag and a respect for the national anthem, although every patriot will show such reverence and respect. True patriotism includes love of place and love of the nation's emblems, but it includes far more than this. Its real essence is love and respect and appreciation for the nation's fundamental principles and ideals—the things which the American flag stands for. I mean, Bobbie, the great liberties which you and I possess in this country and which we would like to see all peoples possess.

Among these liberties which we love as real American patriots, may be mentioned the right to self-government, the right to elect our own governors, the right to impartial justice in the courts, the right to a good education, the right to a fair opportunity to earn a decent livelihood, the right to protection from dangerous occupations, the right to protection from unscrupulous persons who would monopolize the necessities of life. These are some of the rights which, as American citizens, we enjoy, and because of them we love our country, its institutions and ideals.

But remember this, Bobbie, that anyone who accepts these American rights and tries to live up to these American ideals, is a poor patriot indeed if he is content to enjoy these things alone. He is not a true American or a true patriot unless he is anxious and willing to share these great liberties with other peoples. It is because we wanted others to enjoy similar liberties that we have protected South and Central American republics, that we freed Cuba, that we established a representative government in the Philippines, and that we have entered this present War.

You can readily understand, Bobbie, that love of one's country is something which drives us into action, it compels us to do things for the good of our country and the furtherance of its principles. You may never

know or appreciate all that your parents have done out of love for you; but you do realize that they are daily working to satisfy your needs for food, clothing, education and physical and moral well-being. You know, too, that your own love for parents and brothers and sisters leads you to many acts of kindness and helpfulness in the family.

It is much the same with the true lover of country. His patriotism will show itself continuously in honesty in the payment of taxes, in intelligence in the election of able officers, in serving on juries, in refusing to monopolize necessities of life, and even in such simple matters as promptly cleaning snow off the sidewalk.

In times of crisis patriotism may lead citizens to make great sacrifices. Your mother, Bobbie, risked her health and perhaps life, in nursing you during that serious illness last year. So when the nation needs help and assistance all citizens obey the call of duty, even, if necessary, giving life itself in order to preserve and protect the life and principles and independence of the country. I want to read you a few sentences from a book written by an Englishman for English boys and girls. Its statements apply with equal force to an American boy like yourself.

"In all your study of the War, make this your first and foremost thought, that the War is for you. It is you who will enjoy the new order of things when the War is done. Your countrymen are giving their lives for their country; it is your country, and in it you will pass your life. Our dead have died for you. . . . It is you who will find this world better than they found it. You will live in peace, because they died in war; you will go safe and free, because they went under discipline and into danger up to the moment of their death. You will have a good time, because they suffered. To you, who gain by their loss, and whose life is made comfortable by their lives laid down, comes the question, from countless little wooden crosses over graves in France and Belgium and Gallipoli, and from all the unmarked graves of the sea, *Is it nothing to you?* Why, the War is your War. You will enter into all that it achieves, and inherit all that it earns; and the miseries of it will be the making of your happiness. There are many good reasons why a man should fight for his country, but they come to this one reason, that he is fighting for the future of his country. And you are the future. We older people so soon will be gone; you will stay here, you for whom your countrymen today are in the toils of this War. You are the future, we are the past. We have lived in a world which you never saw, and you will live in a world which we shall never see."

President Wilson, too, in his proclamation of April 15, 1917, showed how every part of our population should do something to support the

Government in the present emergency. The army and navy must be built up and made efficient; abundant food must be supplied not only for ourselves, but for the other nations in the common cause; shipyards, mines and factories must be made more productive; farmers should help by raising larger crops; middle men ought to show their patriotism by not asking unreasonable profits; railway men should make their systems more effective; miners and manufacturers should appreciate how indispensable is their help, and housewives should practice economy. "The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together."

What Can I Do?

"Daddy, when I see these men enlisting,—maybe they will be killed in battle,—I am ashamed of myself for not doing anything for my country. Isn't there something I can do?"

Yes, indeed, there is much that you as a boy of fourteen can do for our country. In the first place you must make yourself understand fully what our English friend has told us so well, that this War is being fought by the United States and the Allies for the rights of the boys and girls of these countries. Keep always before you the thought that the blood of these soldiers, the struggles of these armies, the endless workings of munition factories and the spending of untold millions of dollars are being used for the protection of your life and happiness. If you always keep this idea in mind you will find much to do for the country.

You will, I am sure, Bobbie, appreciate how necessary it is that every American boy and girl make the very best of himself. It would be pitiful indeed, if, after all this bloodshed and suffering, you, the future citizens, should be weak in body, or ignorant in mind, or vicious in morals and religion. Your first and greatest duty today is to take all the advantages offered in the school, the home and the church, to make of yourself a strong, intelligent and honest citizen. Do not weaken your body by smoking cigarettes, or by doing anything else which will injure your health. Do not neglect your studies, for without intelligent citizens there can be no true democracy. Do not acquire bad habits or use vile language, for these will prevent your becoming a useful citizen. Eat good, plain, wholesome food, take plenty of exercise either in games or in farm labor if you are strong enough, get plenty of sleep and be regular and punctual in your habits and school work. This is your greatest duty today.

Besides these things, Bobbie, you may, if you are strong enough, help your country in other ways. There is a great need of help in domestic life and upon farms and in factories. You are too young to do a man's part, and you must not weaken your body by undertaking too severe tasks. But you can help mother in the house, you can look after a small vegetable garden, or you can raise some chickens or pigs. If you help in this way about the home, the garden or the farm, you will give your parents and elder brothers and sisters more time and strength to do their heavier work for the country. When you read the morning papers and note what terrible sacrifices have been made for you, resolve that you will do something during the day to partly pay back the debt you owe these brave men and women.

And if you look at the evening papers to see what progress has been made in the War, ask yourself the question, What have I done this day to help the great cause?

You can show your patriotism, too, by avoiding all kinds of waste. Boys, and girls, too, are likely to be reckless and careless in the use of tools, household utensils, games, foods and clothing. If you are tempted to such carelessness and waste, just consider how many thousands of boys and girls in Europe have insufficient food and clothing, and remember that their parents have no money to buy games, tools and household goods. What you waste would probably keep some starving Belgian boy in sound health, protected from the cold and happy in disposition. Be careful, therefore, of your food, clothing and belongings. Just to the extent that you avoid needless waste will your parents and your country be enabled to help the other nations which are fighting for the same cause as ourselves.

When you are old enough and strong enough, Bobbie, you should join some of the organizations of boys and girls for patriotic work. It is often easier and pleasanter for anyone to work with a group of congenial patriots than to try to do everything by himself. There are many such organizations for junior citizens; sewing clubs, planting clubs, Boy Scouts, boys' clubs, Camp Fire Girls and junior associations in connection with patriotic, charitable and religious organizations. When your parents think you are able to do so it will be a good thing to join such bodies.

The Last War?

"Will this be the last War, Daddy? And how will quarrels be settled after the War is over?"

Ah, Bobbie, those are questions which all the older and wiser heads are asking. Literally millions of people throughout this war-devastated world are hoping and praying every minute of the day and long into the sleepless night, that God and man will never permit such awful scenes to occur again. The greatest minds of the world are now trying to devise plans by which nations shall be freed from the terrors of militarism.

When the military rule of Germany is overthrown, there will be, we believe, a world league of free, self-governing communities. Each will have its own national government based upon the will of the people, and all, we hope, will join in a league of republics to preserve the peace of the world. The commerce of the world will be free to all. When quarrels and controversies arise between nations, as they must at times, they will be settled by submission to a court of arbitration, in which the nations not involved in the quarrel will be the jurors, as in your games, Bobbie, you submit disputed points to the umpire. This is the hope of the American people. And this is something which you, as an American citizen, must strive earnestly and loyally to bring about. The world is looking to the United States to take the lead in the abolition of war. You must see that this ideal is preserved after it has been secured when this contest is over.

As President Wilson said in his speech to Congress, on April 2, 1917, "We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes."

Statesmen, business men, labor leaders, army generals and all thinking men are now actively engaged in trying to secure such a permanent peace for all the world.

You, Bobbie, your brothers and sisters, your boy and girl friends, and all the unknown boys and girls in all the countries engaged in this war will live to enjoy the happiness and comfort of this universal peace. For you, boys and girls, we elders have fought and suffered and conquered.

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